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OBITUARY.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, SR.

The last mails bring the intelligence of the death at his residence near Dublin, Ireland, of Mr. O'Gorman, the father of our Corporation Counsel, Mr. Richard O'Gorman. Mr. O'Gorman was a member of an ancient and broadly landed family in the County of Clare, and was uncle to the O'Gorman Mahon who at one time was a formidable political rival of O'Connell's, and represented Ennis, the capital of that county, for many years in the British Parliament. Mr. O'Gorman was in the highest and noblest sense a patriot Irishman. In those early struggles for religious freedom, which culminated in the Emmerlyation Act of 1829, and which form so embiazoned a page in Irish history, he bore a conspicuous and energetic part, and his time, his intellect, and his means were ever recely efferred and freely shed at the shrine of the party offerred and freely shed at the shrine of the party. offered and freely shed at the shrine of the na-cause. He was aged 86, and so died full of years and honors, loved by most, respected by all, and hereafter whatever may be the future of freland he will
leave a name to be treasured wherever true frishmen are
gathered together as a household word, and to find a
home in the heart of all who reverence that land he loved so wisely and so well.

CANADA.

PARLIAMENT AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Responsible parties in the regratime provinces have made a proposition to the Government to build and run an inter-Colonial Railroad for a bonus of \$5,000,000.

bonus of \$5,600,000.

In the Senate, hast night, in reply to a member, the Hon.

Mr. Campbell stated that the Government had not power
to initiate or entertain negotiations with the American
Government with regard to the renewal of the Recuprocess Treaty. Such peculiations could only have Government with regard to describe the process of the approached through the instrumentality of the British Minister at Washington. He also stated that the Government proposed to establish mail communication with the West Indies, and to subsidize a line of steamers with that

The Hon. D'Arcy McGee is seriously ill.

THE SHIP-BUILDERS' STRIKE AT QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Ontario, Nov. 21.—The ship-carpen-QUEBEC, ORGATIO, NOV. 21.—The simple appearance to the men and their employers. Large numbers of the laboring classes are leaving for the United States, owing to the scarcity of employment. The steamships leady Head and Napoleon have received orders to render assistance to any vessels requiring it.

THE PHILADELPHIA CARPET-WEAVERS STRIKE ENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The carpet-weavers, who have been on a strike, agree to go to work at a reduction of three per cent on former rate of wages. This compression is accepted by the employers.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

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t ₹ A letter from our London Correspondent, and a letter from Richard O'Gorman in answer and a letter from Kichard O'Gorman in dusiver to the Citizens' Association, will be found on the second page; Law Intelligence, Farming in New-Jersey, the Money Article and Markets on the third page, and a full report of the second day's proceedings of the Social Science Conven-tion, and Chili Correspondence on the seventh

Among our dispatches from Washington this morning we print a synopsis of Gen. Grant's highly interesting report.

The semi-official papers of France are of opinion that the speech of the Queen of England encourages the hopes of Italy. They will ere long find out that many more of the Governments of Europe, and the Parliaments of Europe, almost without exception, take the

The reply of Mr. Richard O'Gorman to the Citizens' Association will be found on another page. How far he has succeeded in meeting the serious charges brought against him by the Association in the letter from Mr. Peter Cooper, which we published the other day, we are not at this moment prepared to say, nor is it at all probable that the correspondence is yet finished.

The circular of Prince Gorchakoff on the Eastern Question indicates the irrepressible approach of a war between the Mohammedan Government of Turkey and its Christian subjects, who, in European Turkey, constitute a considerable majority of the total population. By declining the advice tendered by the great Christian Powers, Turkey has, in the opinion of the Russian Government, forfeited all claims to sympathy. The whole and outspoken sympathy of Russia will be with the Christian provinces, whose rights, as Prince Gorchakoff emphatically asserts, have been utterly disregarded by the Porte. When such sentiments prevail, war cannot be far remote. The significance of the circular is not weakened by the official announcement in the speech of the French Emperor that all the Powers were agreed upon maintaining the integrity of the Turkish territory. Under the pressure of new considerations and circumstances, these agreements are as easily terminated as concluded.

Congress reassembled yesterday, a large majority of the members being promptly in their seats. In the Senate Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution declaratory of the good faith of the Government in paying in gold the National debt not otherwise specially excepted. He proposes to call it up at an early day. Mr. Sumner proposed a bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia, to which Mr. Davis of Kentucky objected, and it lies over. Information concerning the operations of the tax on cotton was asked for, and the Senate adjourned

The House, which had taken a recess on the 20th of July last, reassembled at noon, when the Speaker announced that the recess had expired, and called for the reading of the journal. The first business was the admission of new members, and Geo. W. Woodward of Pennsylvania, and Samuel F. Carv of Ohio were qualified without objection. On the admission of the Tennessee members there was a long discussion, Mr. Brooks and other Democrats strenuously objecting. Finally, all the Tennessee men, except Mr. Bates, were sworn in. Mr. Wilson of Iowa, Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, stated that his Committee would report on Monday next. A resolution concerning the American Fenians in Ireland caused some debate, and then the House adjourned to Monday.

MEANS AND ENDS.

The N. Y. Times copies from Mr. Greeley's Recollections" in The Ledger a paragraph vindicating Messrs. Weed and Seward from the charge of cheating Mr. Clay out of the Whig nomination for President in 1840, wherein he says in substance that they chose what seemed to them the safest and most effective means to secure the ascendancy of Whig principles. Whereon, says The Times,

"A better definition of the scope and purpose of poli-tics than this could scarcely be given; and it is illustrated constantly in current political history. It it should be generally thought next year that the beneficent ends sought to be achieved by the Republican party can be most effectively accomplished by the nomination of Gen. Grant than of any other, we doubt not Mr. Greeley will see the wisdom of his nomination. Perhaps he may yet apply the same rule to our pending city election. Comments by The Tribune.

Gen. Harrison and Mr. Clay had both been in political life for nearly forty years prior to the assembling of the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg in December, 1839. The most complete accord and sympathy had ever existed between them. Together they had supported the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. Gen. Harrison had warmly supported Mr. Clay for President in 1824, and had concurred with him in supporting Mr. Adams when compelled to make a second choice. Gen. Harrison had, as a citizen, warmly supported Mr. Adams's reëlection in '28, having steadfastly supported as a U. S. Senator the Administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay. He had supported Mr. Clay for President in '32, and been in turn supported by Mr. Clay in 1836. In short, they were as nearly identical in their politics as two men well could be.

How, then, does the preference by Whigs of Gen. Harrison to Mr. Clay as their candidate for President in 1840 afford "a rule" whereby Republicans are to vote for a lifelong, bitter Democrat like Hoffman rather than a steadfast Republican like Darling? We cannot detect the analogy.

-As to Gen. Grant, we hope to find him on the Republican platform of Equal Rights to all citizens of the United States; but we cannot now point to any act or declaration which places him there. He may be all right-we upon all Republican Congressmen, whose dishope he is: yet we cannot help seeing that those nominal Republicans whose hearts are with hari-kari forthwith; and especially those Senthe adverse party, and who helped it to beat ators whose States have "rebuked them." The men. We do not know a professed Republican | now represented in the Senate by Messes, Cat- | If we may venture to give our advice as to St. Thomas and Tortola, both of which it citizen in that Ward.

who rejoices over the late Republican reverses who is not for Grant; and many of them are venomously hostile to Impartial Manhood Suffrage. When Gen. Grant demonstrates on this point, we hope he will be found standing square on the platform of Equal Rights. And, when he does, we shall very heartily support him for President, if he be the Republican candidate; but we suspect he will then be no stronger than another capable and worthy Republican. He may get some votes on personal grounds, in view of his eminent public services; but so would Gov. Chase; so would Speaker Colfax or Senator Wade. Those who now seem devoted to him on the assumption that he is not a Republican will of course be off whenever it shall be established beyond cavil that he is. Be sure that principle, not personal choice, will govern the issue of the pending Presidential contest. There will, there can, be no shirking the Main Question.

THE SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR. The sword of Damocles, always suspended over the peace of Europe by a single hair, trembled as if it would fall when the Emperor Napoleon, in violation of his treaties, sent the French troops to Rome. No bolder step has been taken by France than this. It was a position from which it was impossible to recede, and if diplomacy failed to maintain it, France must have accepted war. The movement excited the jealousy of Prussia, and was openly meant to prevent the unity of Italy; throughout the whole of Europe it was unpopular in the extreme, and nowhere less Louis Napoleon had risked the peace of Europe merely to postpone the inevitable downwas almost universally thought to be another was not a blunder; it was a policy. The Em- while Mrs. Mulrooney and Hans Dousperor understood the situation, and his boldness has been rewarded with success. The speech of Napoleon before the Senate

and Corps Legislatit explains everything. It explains why the Italian Government not only allowed him to defeat Italian unity, but actually aided his armies. It explains why Prussia, knowing France to be her great rival and natural enemy, again permitted Napoleon to make himself the arbiter of Western Europe, and adhered to a perfectly neutral policy. That explanation is the fear of Republicanism. Garibaldi, when he advanced upon Rome, claiming it as the capital of Italy, represented the people and the rights of the nation, and as their representative he was crushed. The armed intervention of France, the neutrality of Prussia, the arrest of Garibaldi by order of Victor Emmanuel, constituted a combination of monarchs against a Republican movement. All the royalty of Europe was frightened and incensed that a poor farmer of Caprera should appeal to peasants and shepherds, and attempt to settle, with a few thousands of red-shirted volunteers, a question that concerned cabinets and thrones. It was not in the power of the Italian Government alone to crush the Garibaldian movement. which had the full sympathy of the Italian people. The interference of other powers was necessary to prevent the people from demanding Rome of Victor Emmanuel, and France carried out, in behalf of all of Europe, the principle that no change of boundaries, no acquisition of territory, should be effected except through the to frame a better act than we now have. Yet ruling governments. Had Garibaldi captured Rome, and had the Romans declared their territory a part of the Kingdom of Italy, a terrible precedent would have been established. It would never have been forgotten that the people had asserted a right to act without consultation with their rulers, and the Repubsolute defiance and contempt of monarchy.

So Italy submitted to French interference; so Prussia yielded the supremacy to France; so Garibaldi was defeated, and the Pope protected, solely that the growth of Democracy in Europe might be checked. It is not that any power, with the exception of Catholic Spain, is the Pope, but that all powers are concerned in the subjugation of the people. The question the General Congress which Louis Napoleon has proposed, but the right of the people to determine it will not be conceded.

But every effort to repress Republicanism only adds to its strength and enthusiasm. Garibaldi, arrested in Italy, reappears in France. Even in Paris, under the bayonets of the Empire, the people make no secret of their indignation. At the cemetery of Montmartre, the people of Paris disturbed the silence of the tombs with shouts of "Long live "Garibaldi!" and "Down with the interven-"tion!" The troops are distributed throughout the city; there are midnight inspections. Paris is garrisoned in every quarter. It is plain that the dynasty of Napoleon does not possess that undivided love of the people. of which the Emperor boasts in his address. That boast is followed by a confession that "the public mind is exposed to excitement "and dangerous impulses," and that to render these powerless he depends upon their "suppression when required, and upon the "energy and authority of the ruling powers." The Empire has lost far more than it has gained in the five years past. Mexico dealt one blow, Russia another, and it is not surprising to find Louis Napoleon declaring that "it is necessary to accept frankly the changes "that have taken place on the other side of the "Rhine." But it is equally necessary for him to perfect his military organization, and to prepare for an inevitable war, which is simply a question of postponement.

In all that the Emperor has said in favor of Peace, we recognize little but the fear of War, and an uneasy consciousness of the dangers upon which his throne is built. But his dread of the people is their encouragement and opportunity. Men like Garibaldi never fail. Prisons cannot confine their influence, and even the grave cannot entomb their spirit. They are victorious even in defeat, and out of this ruined invasion of Rome is already born an unrest and a purpose which will work miracles in Europe. Democracy was never stronger than it is now, and if we need a proof of its strength, it is found in the accomplishment of German unity. It was not Bismarek that accomplished that; he appealed to the German people, and when they answered him, Austria was forced to be silent, and France mutely of her hands forever.

The National Intelligencer is distressed. Ever so many Congressional Districts within the last two months have given Democratic majorities. True, they were not voting for Congressmen; but no matter; the afflicted editor calls londly tricts have gone for the other side, to commit

election, certified by the "broad seal," &c. When these Senators find the first instance of Johnsonian hand-organ.

LIQUOR IN MASSACHUSETTS. The State Temperance Society of Massachn-

system in any shape. Believing that the traffie in Intoxicating Drinks is morally wrong and practically mischievons, the temperance men of Massachusetts will leave its regulation as well as its authorization to those who justify the latter and have faith in the former. The License men have won a victory; let them enjoy and improve it. They have won by assuring the People that Prohibition aggravates Intemperance-that there would be less Tippling, less Drunkenness, under a system of License than under one of Prohibition. It is but fair to all parties that they should be accorded the fullest opportunity to make good their assertions, and to verify their sanguine predictions. If the Prohibition minority in the new Legislature of Massachusetts should unite with the more moderate and conservative advocates of License in framing and passing a stringent Excise act, the devotees of Free Rum will claim that their system has had no fair trial, and will refuse to be concluded by the results of the new experiment. But let the Temperance men simply popular than in France itself. It seemed as if stand aside, taking no part whatever in shaping the details of the new Liquor law, but quietly voting against its enactment, and the License fall of the Papal rule, and his interference men will not be able to swear their bantling upon us. If Peter Brigham and the Parker blunder, like the Mexican invasion. But it House are allowed to sell at discretion, terswivel are not permitted to sell at all, let it be distinctly understood that we Prohibitionists are nowise responsible for the invidious discrimination. And if the new system shall result-as we are confident it will-in the opening of ten thousand drunkard-factories throughout the old Commonwealth-some of them selling legally, others illegally-some open on Sundays and all night, while others affect decorum-some the favorite haunts of thieves and burglars; others patronized only by those who, as yet, affect decency and respectability-it is but naked justice that those who inaugurate the change shall enjoy the full credit of their doings.

For the concurrence of Prohibitionists in the License system will only serve to expose it to reprobation and active hostility from the other side. We speak from recent and chastening experience. The License act now operative here is moderate in its scope, and liberal in its provisions. The charge for each license, in this City and its suburbs, is \$250; and illegal selling is very nearly suppressed within the sphere of practical operation of the Metropolitan Police act. The dealers can better afford to pay the \$250 than to have everybody selling: so that while the City receives nearly \$1,000,000 a year from this source, those who pay it obtain a full equivalent. Liquor and Lager abound, and can be had on almost every block save on Sundays and between midnight and sunrise of other days. If the Liquor Traffic is to be legalized but restrained, we defy any one the clamor against this act, the votes (both legal and fraudulent) polled for its overthrow, were quite as formidable as could have been rallied against stringent Prohibition. "No Ex-"cise!" was the popular cry at our late Election; and "No Excise!" will be the practical result of the triumph therein achieved, though lican idea would have been established in ab- the swindling pretense of framing and passing a License law, to be openly and generally disin either State wash their hands of the whole business, and constrain the Liquor men to frame and pass their own act, and be judged by its

practical working and results. The Liquor men have carried Massachusetts profoundly interested in the temporal rule of | by promises which experience must redeem or expose. If, under the system they are about to inaugurate, there shall be less Intemperance, may be decided in favor of Italian unity by less Pauperism, less Crime, than there has been under the sway of Prohibition, they will be entitled to credit therefor; and, should opposite results be realized, they will be held to a stern accountability. Let us, then, accord them the fullest opportunity to make their assurances good; and, if they do it, let us frankly say so, and govern ourselves accordingly. But, first, let them frame and pass such a License act as they are willing to abide by.

> THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. The first meeting of this Association that has been held in New-York closed last evening, after a session of three days. We have been disappointed, as no doubt the members have also been, that so little interest has been manifested in the meetings by the educated and cultivated class of our citizens. But while we frankly admit that this result was partly to have been expected by those who know the character of our society best, we believe, also, that much of this indifference is owing to a want of proper management by those who had the arrangements of the meetings in charge. acter in Boston, where there is a large audience always ready to turn out on the slightest intimation that there is something abstruse to listen to, but it is quite another matter to waken an interest in New-York in anything philosophical or scientific. If Faraday himself were to come to New-York-at which the Scotchman might say, he can't, being deadit would be long before he would collect an audience that would pay the rent of his lecture-room, and even then those who came to see the brilliant experiment would go away as soon as he began to draw deductions. This is true of what we call the upper class of our society, and it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at when the composition of that class is carefully examined; but at the same time it would be unjust to deny that there is a sufficient ! audience for thinkers and speakers on the highest topics if only proper measures were

taken to collect it. As a society, the Social Science Association has hardly passed the chaotic period of its creation. It exists in the mind of the general public as something vague in purpose and featureless in organization. People ask, dubiously, what it is all about; when they read beheld the arbitration of Europe passing out the newspaper reports of the meetings they find a little of everything, and have a feeling that when they enutiously approach the meetings to learn for themselves, they find so little that is materially attractive, and the danger from

tell and Frelinghuysen, by virtue of regular | the course to be pursued in organizing the next | meeting held in this city, we would suggest that three points should be carefully attended to. such self-sacrifice on the part of a Democratic | In the first place, a proper place of meeting Senator (or office-holder of any grade) it will should be secured, and all the proceedings be time to entertain the modest request of the should be concentrated there. As to where the place of meeting should be we have, of course, no right to dictate; if we had, we should put our foot down that it must not be in part of the Cooper Institute. We would as lief attend setts held a meeting in Boston on the 20th a meeting in a menagerie as in that cheerless inst., and, after deliberation, resolved to have den, and as for speaking there, no one who is nothing to do with License laws or the License not lifted by a sense of duty to his race far above all considerations of material comfort would think of it for a moment. Beside, it is impossible, except in the large hall, to gather a building. There is something repulsive in its

very atmosphere. In the next place, the Association ought to limit its public work to what can be thoroughly and profitably accomplished without weariness at a few carefully-planned meetings. They lay out altogether too much work, and promise a great deal more than they can reasonably hope to perform. Much of what they promise, beside, would not be profitable to the public, although we are glad to admit that the greater part of it is of real interest and value. But they crowd into three days what would take a week to present [properly, and they have but little control, apparently, over the papers that

The need of this control is the third point that ought to meet with earnest attention from the Association. What is the use of having any organization at all, if there is no guaranty from the character of the officer that every paper presented shall be pertinent, vanuable, and interesting? Every paper might be so, but every paper that is read, is not, by any means. On Thursday evening, for example, nearly a third of the session was consumed by one of the most unmitigated bores we ever had the misery of listening to. What his name was, is no matter, but it was neither Mr. Barnard, who spoke well and to the point, nor Mr. White, the President of Cornell University, who might have spoken an hour without wearying anybody. But the Association ought either to know beforehand by actual perusal of the speaker's manuscript what is to come before its meeting-and this ought to be the positive rule in the case of a stranger-or it ought to be insured against disappointment by the wellknown character of the man. But these are mistakes that can easily be remedied, and there was so much that was good at these meetings, we hesitate a little to find fault with obvious defects. Criticism, however, is much needed upon the general management, and we venture to hope that the Association will act upon our suggestion, remembering that Faithful are the Words of a Friend."

If the Academy of Music had fulfilled the promise of its origin we should never have been cut short in our seasons of opera by such a ridiculous revolution as that of Monday night. The first purpose, if we remember rightly, of the corporators of that establishment was not simply to build a play-house but to found an Academy. We were to have in New-York something like the "Conservatoires" of Paris, Vienna, and other European capitals; a school in which pupils might be trained to proficiency in the musical art, and educated for the stage; a great public institution which should foster and develop taste and talent among the people, as well as afford a theater for their exhibition. There were to be classes in singing and instrumental music, instructions in lyric action, and a well-selected corps of competent teachers. What has become of all these splendid plans? What care have the stockholders of the Academy shown for the progress of art? What have they to do with music except to occupy all the best seats in the house without price, or to sell them to others when they do not care about attending themselves? If the Academy had really been an academy, it would have supplied managers with copious reserves from which all less important members of their troupes might be drawn. If discord broke out in the orchestra, or war raged among the chorus, a hundred substitutes would have been ready to take the places of the unruly, and the quarrels of the mimic lords and ladies never would have been heard beyond the lobbies or the green-room. As it is, there are only twenty-five or thirty men in New-York upon whom a manager can call to sing in an opera, the sum of whose choruses does not exceed ten minutes in length, and when twenty of these get obstinate the house must be closed, and thousands of citizens must be deprived of their amusement. This ought to be a good lesson to some of our musicloving rich men. If the recent strike in Fourteenth-st. result in the creation of a genuine public Conservatory of Music, it will have been a public blessing.

The World is alarmed lest the negroes elect our next President. After claiming Connecticut, California, Kentucky, Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania as Democratic States, it finds that their 113 electoral votes would give the Democratic candidate a majority of five in the 221 votes counted It is one thing to hold meetings of this char- at the last Presidential election. But if the Southern States should be reconstructed according to the present laws in force, the Republican party would be reënforced by 77 electoral votes from these Southern States, and so would elect its President by a majority of 72. We have but one consolation for The World under this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence and Thaddeus Stevens; that is, that the negroes of the South always have elected the President since Jackson's Administration. In the capacity of chattels, their importance controlled the white vote which elected Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan. If as slaves they were of sufficient importance to elect eight Presidents, through ballots east by their masters, will the country perish if as freemen they assist in electing one by casting the ballot themselves? The sooner equal rights are given to any class of oppressed human beings the sooner they will cease to be the disturbing and controlling element in politics. The disfranchised masses] of England give rise to the Reform policy, and so control the Government. The enslaved negroes elected Lincoln. The disfranchised freedmen reconstruct the South; and the disfranchised Rebels carried the recent Northern elections. The quickest way to take away the political consequence of they have been walking in a Hortus sicens; the weak and feeble is to give them their rights.

Our advices from various parts of the West bores so excessive, that they incontinently take | Indies, giving details of the ravages of the themselves off, and the Association seems to be late hurricane in the Caribbean Sea, show that equally indifferent as to whether they go or the brief account of the terrible storm first restay. This is not wholly the fault of the pub- ceived by telegraph from Havana by no means lic, nor should we be in a harry to charge it exaggerated the extent of the calamity. Comwith barbarism; the Association must take a ing from the Atlantic Ocean, the tornado burst,

swept with terrible fury, working immense destruction of property and life. It then advanced to Porto Rico, devastating the northern part of that island; and it ended its desolating course on the Island of Hayti, after laying a portion of the City of Santo Domingo in ruins. At all these places it made dreadful havoc with the shipping, scores of vessels, including several steamers, having been sunk or broken in pieces. At St. Thomas, it is estimated fully five hundred lives were lost; in Porto Rico over two hundred persons are supposed to have perished; in St. Domingo about as many are reported killed as in Porto Rico; and, although the news of the submersion of Tortola during the storm is hardly credible, cultivated or intelligent audience in that fated | yet there can be no doubt that the storm has wrought fearful damage in that island likewise. Altogether, this tornado has been one of the most destructive of those terrible visitations to which the region it traversed is sub-

Two years ago the Republicans elected their candidate for Alderman in the XIVth District by the following vote:

Mr. Varnum's plurality over James Irving was 818, and the total Democratic vote was only 105 over the Union and Citizens. The District comprises the whole of the XVIIIth Ward, and was the only one carried by the Unionists in the municipal election of 1865. The Ward this Fall gave Nelson (Dem.) for Secretary of State, over 3,300 majority. There will probably be three, and possibly four, Democratic nominees. The Republican candidate, Capt. THOMAS STEVENSON, is a straightforward, thoroughgoing man, and should be supported by every citizen opposed to the schemes of the City Hall Ring. It will require hard work to elect him. Shall he have it?

When Weston gets through with [his little walk from Portland to Chicago, in which all mankind seem more deeply interested than they were in the late Presidential election, we propose that the next job shall be a trial between two or more men to decide which can saw the most wood for poor families-the timber to be contributed by those enthusiastic admirers of muscle who are now venturing their spare stamps upon the endurance of the renowned pedestrian. It is a pity that so much physical energy should be wasted upon boy's play; let us utilize it, and do the world some good. The walking business benefits none except the gamblers who bet upon it, and the whisky shops along the route.

By the official canvass in Brooklyn it appears that Jacob Worth, Republican, is chosen Assemblyman in the VIth District instead of John Raber, the Democratic candidate. This result has so much moved the Democrats that they set up the cry of fraud. forgery, &c. Perhaps it is too bad that the Unadulterated cannot have all the members of the Lower House. Were such the fact, we ought not to doubt the dawning of the millenium at Albany on the first Monday in January. Of the thirtyeight members below Newburgh and Poughkeepsic, the Democracy have thirty-six. It is to be hoped that the two lonely Republicans who are counted in will not seriously shake the nerves of the Unterrified.

A correspondent sends us a little note upon Judge Agnew's decision in the matter of the privileges of colored people in Philadelphia. The writer evidently intends to be severe on the Judge; but when he congratulates His Honor upon setting God Almighty right in this negro business, we think he goes just a little too far. No doubt there are many Judges who differ with the Creator as to His intentions, but then Judges are loyal to law if to nothing else, and as they have thus far no appeal from Heaven's High Chancery, we take it that not even a Pennsylvania lawyer has really taken exceptions to the decision of the Supreme Judge of the Universe.

The vote in the XIIth Aldermanic District in the Fall of 1865 was as follows: Chas. E. Loew, Dem. 3,513 | Jos. McVay, Dem. 903 Wm. H. Haight, Rep. 1,248 | Scattering. 58

This year the Democracy are split into three factions. The Republican nominee, CHARLES A. LANE, is a man of irreproachable character, and only accepted the nomination at the earnest solicitation of the best citizens of the District. He can be elected with good strong backing. Tax-payers of the XIth and XVIIth Wards, your interest demands his election:

The election of Wm. A. Darling as Mayor of New-York will do more than anything else can do toward the destruction of both the Tammany and Mozart Rings, to which we owe most of our municipal evils. We have been crying out for years against the corruptions of the City Hall: now a candidate has been nominated upon the platform of war against official thievery. We can elect him if we try. If we fail, what must we think of ourselves?

JOHN H. DUSENBURY, the Republican nominee for the seat of Wm. L. Ely in the VIIIth Aldermanic District, is an old resident of the XIIIth Ward, and richly deserving of an election. He stood faithfully by the flag of the Union during the Rebellion, and has never yielded his principles for the sake of obtaining any person's support. He should have the aid of every honest man in the VIIth, XIth, and XIIIth Wards.

WM. H. CHRISTIE, Republican candidate for School Commissioner in the HIId District, is a very active man, and every way qualified to fill the position. The district is now represented by James W. Farr, Weed Republican. We urge upon the citizens of the district, without distinction of party, the necessity for Mr. Christie's election.

The Republican party in this city has taken for its motto in the present campaign, Official economy and retrenchment. We hope the Republican Congress in Washington will adopt the same principle. There is money enough stolen or wasted by Government officers, local and national, to pay the public debt.

The demoralization of the Democracy since the nomination of their third candidate for Mayor has become so complete that the election of William A. Darling ought to be easy. Let us do our duty, and our victory will be triumphant. _

HENRY P. SEE, School Trustee in the IXth Ward, is again a candidate for reëlection. He has filled the position for the past six years, and given general satisfaction. There should be no doubt of his reëlection.

Morris Friedsam is the Republican candidate for School Trustee in the IVth Ward. There is scarcely a hope for his election, but us badly on the 5th inst., are all noisy Grant State most directly pointed out is New-Jersey, portion of the blame on its, own shoulders. in the first instance, upon the small Islands of he should receive the vote of every honest